

MOUNTAIN ECHOES



May-June

DOMINION DAY 1965

THIS IS A
**COMPLIMENTARY
ISSUE**

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MOUNTAIN ECHOES

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LIFE IS SOMETHING OF A PAIN
TO LIVE IT, FROM CRIME WE MUST REFRAIN
IRON BARS WILL KEEP US IN
PUNISHING FOR OUR CRUESOME SIN

OUR CRIME WE MAY NOT THINK TOO BAD
BUT TO SEND US AWAY THEY'LL BE ONLY TOO GLAD
SOWE HAD BETTER TAKE SOME ADVICE
AND AT ALL TIMES STAY AWAY FROM VICE

R. C.

REMARKS

You say the magazine has nothing to offer you! That it has become chiefly an edition offering lip service of fine words and little of interest to the average reading population? This is neither strange nor original. One finds "Editorial Remarks" bearing this same refrain at intermitten periods over the many publications.

The reply for remedy has always been the same; and it has not changed in your magazine nor in publications around the world.

Criticize by all means; but let it be constructive, for it is basically on such diet that any prosperous and would be enterprize thrives. However in the case of the printed media the criticism should be tempered with a remedy to correct the noted shortcomings or desired 'New Look.' Even a piece of art work such as design, cover motif etc. is a contribution well worthy of the cause.

Some articles of interest in this issue: the leading article is a reprint from a recent edition of the Chicago Daily News, entitled 'The Flavor of Defeat Taints the Sweet Taste of Revenge.' This is a report of M.W. Newmans interview of Nathan Leopold slayer of 14 year old Bobby Franks and paroled after 33½ years in U.S. prisons. Another article with material well worth the reading is entitled 'The Prophet of Dune,' for St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, dated 1692. For a scattering of smiles, wit and some wisdom there is a section of quotes both prose and verse, by various writers and sages of time and eternity

The institutional submissions are an article entitled Hobby Corner, by an ex-editor. A man whom we shall oft recall for his use of many a varied and subtle cliches, quote "Many are written but few are chosen."

The fastball has been covered by one of the young men mentioned in the shop; believe me this is a live-wire for get ahead endeavor as far as our mag is concerned.

The Drama Club's activities and other entertainments have been covered by a chap, who, though not on the Echoe's staff is an ever present offerer of the helping hand in any way, at any time.

We hope you will appreciate and realize our desire for improvement. The shop members; other than your temporary editorial writer; are a going concern. As for myself: well I'm just a ball-head old bird who gets under foot from time to time, but the fellows feel I'm happy in my own little world so let me plod along at my own pace



HUMOR



THE YOUNG LADY FROM LYNN

There was a young Lady from Lynn

Who grew so excessively thin,

That when she essayed,

She slipped through the straw and fell in.

ANON

A BOOKIE is a pickpocket who lets you use your own hands.

In an elevator at the HOTEL EDISON in NEW YORK, a girl said to the man standing next to her, "Is my rib crushing your elbow?"

A man rushed into a corner drugstore and demanded a quick cure for a serious case of hiccoughs. The druggist promptly picked up a bottle and cracked it over the man's head. Down he went with a groan "What did you do that for!" he moaned.

The druggist smiled proudly. "You don't have yours hiccoughs anymore do you?" he gloated

"It wasn't for me," gasped the Man. "I need it for my wife. She is sitting in the car outside."

A young rookie baseball player on his first road trip with the Tigers was startled by a wire from a rather mercenary show girl whom he had recently become acquainted with back in Detroit. She said she needed one hundred dollars right away to pay her income taxes. After thinking the matter over carefully, the rookie sent her the following reply: I CANNOT SEND YOU THE HUNDRED DOLLARS BECAUSE I DID NOT RECEIVE YOUR TELEGRAM.



HOBBY CORNER

Thousands of people are utilizing their acquired knowledge of the ABC'S and are endeavoring to make saleable expressions come out in proper places - in varied types of writings poetry, articles, fillers, anecdotes, gags, novels, short stories, advertising copy, captions for cartoons, greeting card verse, and the many other remunerative ways of making the almighty BUCK.

The available markets cover everything from poetry in a religious publication to sophisticated Man-Talk found in many, many controversial magazines. You write it and there are more than 3,500 markets in the U.S.A. alone crying for usable material, for their respective publications. The writing of acceptable material is entirely up to the individual submitting his (or her) literary efforts. Knowing the initial fundamentals of writing is a must, a necessity - but the matter of efficiency comes with practice. It's something that doesn't materialize over night - it's usually a long, hard row to hoe.

Within the confines of this vast array of available markets, are readers scanning submissions of one line jokes and gimmicks - on up to those lengthy thousands of word novels. Should some piece of work merit further looking into, it is marked and set aside for the Editor's scrutiny. A book of reference that is about as indispensable to a writer as Roget's Thesaurus is the "Writer's Market", - a book listing all the available markets, the proper address to mail to, the kind of material wanted and the desired lengths editor's name, departments of individual publications to send to, rate of payment and when to expect a reply.

The market changes from day to day with some publications dropping from the ranks and new ones joining and upholding the volume of intake and output. A writer is never in need of contacts. Material about everything from frying freshly-caught fish over a campfire, to astronauts circling the earth, is included in the agenda of their wants and needs. Just bear in mind when mailing, to settle on the publication that can make use of your contribution. In other words, religious books and papers do not deal too often with sexy outlines as desirable material for their respective wants or needs. Common sense should guide you.

A successful writer composes by writing about things they know and delving into things, with likes and dislikes being the dominating preference.

Many markets seek first person accounts of incidents or experiences: - to name a few - Sports magazines, Confession and Romance mags depart - ments of leading publications requesting first - hand adventures, etc. Ideas of the mind are numerous as the grains of sand in a handful - some are marketable, others need a bit of attention before becoming acceptable and saleable. Most would - be writers have the proverbial Great American Novel right at their fingertips, or close by, and all they need do is put it on paper and no one (But No One) can reject it. Those rejection slips are usually small - hardly usable for anything else except what they are intended for and, they are rather easy to come by. After the first hundred or so, a person, as a rule, comes to realize this. Some writers know their respective capabilities and, writing accordingly, they submit material that is usable - an occasional check in between the steady diet of rejection slips makes life worthwhile again - the sun seems to shine on an otherwise bleary day. But, be prepared, Xmas comes only once a year, like birthdays - sometimes incoming checks are in that same exasperating category of scarcity. Settle down and polish the proverbial apple a little more - Rome wasn't built in a day either. I have always remembered an old cliché: — MANY ARE WRITTEN BUT FEW ARE CHOSEN.

Assuming you have the fundamentals of English, grammar, punctuation, etc., at hand - you're most likely wondering what or how to reach that remunerative status the quickest. Rest assured, there are a diversified assortment of topics that cover just about every conceivable thought possible - true happenings or fictional your — prerogative. A person might think his life story would be of interest - one might have a knack of rhyming words and try his hand at poetry, prose, greeting card verse, or the composing of song lyrics - some unusual experience may come to mind and seem interesting - some helpful hint on how-to-do-it proven to be useful by experience and could be passed on - any sports in the field, covering as many events as there are letters in the alphabet, are suitable for writing about - interviews with celebrities always command a ready market - articles on any one of a jillion oddities can be written up and used as fillers, and are in wide demand as needed material - news items with a twist are met with approval by an editor's eye - always, there are short stories, novelettes, and novels, for anyone having the will and patience. All in all, the writing field is endless to a person with paper and pencil, and a vivid imagination.

Have you ever been in your domicile, evenings, and after finishing some article of reading (a book or paper) you wonder what else you could do to pass the remaining time left until lights out? I have - and more than

once. Here's what I usually do — I locate a few sheets of paper, find a pen or a pencil, sit on the edge of my bunk, and sprawl the items on the table-sitting there, ideas come. When they do, jot them down and keep on writing anything that comes into your mind. You would surprise yourself with what you put down — and it isn't always fit for the waste-basket - some times it's good enough to stash away for sentimental reasons and for use on other evenings when you might think you could work it over and probably make something of it. It's certainly worth a try. A music teacher once told me: - it isn't the amount of practice that counts but the kind of practice. I found out, through the years, that this applied to efforts towards proficiency — and it makes sense. Once a person has something started diligent work and concentration are needed to put the finishing touches on anything to achieve a feeling of completeness- an accomplishment worthy of note — a writing begging for an editor's affirmative nod.

Oh yes, rather important items to keep in mind are preparation of the manuscripts and the mailing. Seemingly small but important, as I shall try to point out. Manuscript paper (8½ x 11) is the preferred size for mailing out manuscripts to any publication. Some grades of this paper are of better quality due to the weight and rag content. This is something one bears in mind when purchasing paper in order to economize as much as possible throughout the preparation of any piece of writing. Regular typing paper is of a scratch paper quality — serviceable and cheaper in cost. In my mailings, I have always used what is referred to as 20 weight bond paper. It is heavier and the typed manuscripts can be sent to several publishers before having to be typed over again. As you would imagine, handling by several persons tends to dirty the pages and being neat is one of the requisites of the trade. Paper can be purchased in reams 500 sheets at most Book and Stationery Stores.

While you're there, pick up a few dozen manila envelopes to hold your manuscripts when mailing. These envelopes are of two sizes - one has to be a larger size so the other can be slipped inside. A person addresses the outside envelope to whichever publisher you choose while the other has your name and address and is used for return purposes. Follow this procedure, in order to insure return of your manuscript as firms do not trouble themselves with paying out postage, etc.. To be sure of the return and thereby save yourself the job of typing over again whatever you happened to mail out, it is very important to remember this. By the way, when the postman at the postoffice weighs your envelope, identical postage is required on the inner envelope - in other words, the mailing of a manuscript necessitates double postage. Hey, Bud, gotta extra dime for a cuppa coffee?

PENOLOGY

The Flavor of Defeat Taints

The Sweet Taste of Revenge

Nathan Leopold, who with friend Richard Loeb killed 14-year old Bobby Franks for kicks in 1924, was paroled from a life term in 1958 *after 33½ years in U.S. prisons* and is now a model citizen of Puerto Rico where he earns a modest salary as social worker and researcher. His own rehabilitation, he says in this exclusive interview with Chicago Daily News reporter M.W. Newman, came about in spite of penal systems and not because of them

"Prisons," he goes on, 'produce hardened, embittered criminals and serve only to create brief and temporary interruptions in a criminal's depredations upon society."

A celebrated murderer who spent half a lifetime behind bars says 'that to seek an eye for an eye is fine as a human trait but abysmally backward and unsuccessfull as a social policy. But if society is dedicated to punishment why not punish more severely? asks aging thrill-killer Nathan Leopold, and if it is dedicated to crime prevention why punish at all when the answer lies in rehabilitation?

INTERVIEW BY M. W. NEWMAN

Newman: Why do you say that imprisonment as a policy seems to be bankrupt.

Leopold: We don't imprison people for the fun of it, obviously. We do it presumably because we feel that it accomplishes some end which is valuable to society. But I'm afraid that the present policy of punishment imprisonment- contains a number of really disordant and perhaps contradictory motives.

The men on the street, when a crime is committed, cries for punishment. He feels that the punishment should fit the crime; that people should be made to pay their debt to society. Well, now, what is this motive? It seems it's merely a matter of getting even. But that isn't a very sensible policy for society. Retaliation doesn't help society in any way.

There are other theories that are often advanced. For instance, the theory of deterrence--that if you punish a man he is less likely to commit the same act or another criminal act. Also, deterrence has another facet, that if one man is punished, others will be afraid to commit crimes.

'IT OUGHT TO WORK'

Now this has a reasonable ring. It really ought to work, but unfortunately it doesn't seem to. Take the entire penal population of the United States today and something around 50 per cent of the men in prison have been there before.

Take the other aspect, that if one man is severely punished, his brother and other people who know him will be deterred from committing crimes. But we've been punishing for centuries. The number of people committed to prison increases every year, and so does the crime rate.

Furthermore there is a good deal of historical evidence on this thing. Consider England 150 or 200 years ago. There were over 120 felonies punishable by hanging, and hanging there was carried out not behind locked doors in the middle of the night but at noon on a high hill. Here deterrence really had a chance to work. Hundreds of thousands of people witnessed the execution.

Now one of the felonies punishable by death was picking pockets, and there were always more pockets picked at a crowd watching a hanging than anywhere else.

NEWMAN: But what about rehabilitation? Isn't that a major reason for sending a man to prison?

LEOPOLD: This is a defensible reason for imprisonment. If prisons rehabilitate, then let us imprison people who commit crimes. But I'm afraid again the facts don't bear this out. Again I point to the very large percentage of recidivism.

And if we examine most prisons, we will find that there is very little rehabilitative influence; it is quite the opposite, people are much more likely to become embittered, hardened. If they are kept very long, they are likely to become very angry with society and determined on vengeance when they get out.

NEWMAN: But isn't it true that during the time a man is in prison, he is prevented from committing any more crimes?

LEOPOLD: Certainly it curtails the opportunity of prisoners to co-

LEOPOLD: Well, I'd change the phrasing a little. I would say they were rehabilitated during their life in prison, not by their life in prison.

What I think happened is that they had taken a course which they hadn't thought through until finally they wound up in serious crime.

They stopped to consider what was happening and they stopped short. I don't think it was necessary even to send them to prison.

To me rehabilitation is a change in attitude which I associate chiefly with a process of growing up. I don't know just what enters into maturing but I suspect that it's chiefly a physiological thing, probably a matter of functioning of the endocrine glands.

For instance, one thing I have seen so often: A child starts out and goes to a parental home, then industrial school, and then the reformatory and then the penitentiary. There seems to be no stopping him. He comes back again and again. But around the age of 40, a number of them simply quit.

WHERE CAN HE TURN?

Now I don't think this has anything to do with prison. I think the same thing would happen outside of prison.

The treatment in prison, the rules, the handling of men are geared in the opposite direction. In most prisons, on admittance, a man has to give a list of not more than five or six people who will visit him. He may write only to these four or five people, in many cases relatives.

Now his friends -- the in-group -- are moving ahead. He's kept in prison seven or eight years and then released. To whom can he turn?

He can't find a job because he has no friends left, nobody to help him. This is one of the regulations which is found in nearly all prisons which works directly against rehabilitation.

NEWMAN: What are some of the others?

LEOPOLD: Some of the many, many rules, in prison, every decision is made for the inmate.

Now one of the things that's correlated with a mature well balanced personality is the decision-making ability. If you take all initiative away from a man, you make him like a sheep.

Then there are the things which apparently have no purpose except to humiliate the prisoner. This matter of shaving a man's hair when he comes in. The substituting of a number for a name; the surly manner in which orders are barked at every turn.

The punishment for things which are really not very important. But why this particular humiliation? Now, if it's to be a punishment, fine. If we go out to retaliate, good. Let's frankly admit it. But if we say we are

attempting to rehabilitate, in what way do these petty restrictions without reason, aid rehabilitation?

NEWMAN: If prison, as you say, does not rehabilitate, what led to your own change and rehabilitation?

LEOPOLD: Very much the same thing I outlined before. I grew up . . . eventually. I think I would have grown up as rapidly in a different environment. I don't think there was any element in prison which caused me to grow up, to mature emotionally.

NEWMAN: Let us say that a person commits a crime, and with the commission of that crime, his rebelliousness has ceased. shouldn't he pay some price for committing that crime?

LEOPOLD: I can't see why. This is the traditional way of viewing things. But I think this is very foolish. To me the only end to be served is the welfare of society - and in this case it means the curtailment of antisocial activities.

Now if this can be attained - - say magically by hypnosis or electric shock or something instautainiously - - isn't this enough?

The same thing occurred in the treatment of the insane. We used to load them with chains and throw them into dungeons. Today we recognize insanity or psychosis as a type of illness, and we attempt to cure the patient. Most of the treatment is carried on in the community, as it should be. It's cheaper, it's more effective because you have the supporting influences of the family and community.

What I'm interested in is trying to do something to decrease crime as cheaply and effectively as possible.

NEWMAN: Isn't it conceivable that the many useful things you did while in prison, such as setting up a correspondence school, carrying on sociological research, submitting to malaria experiments, and helping your fellow inmates in scores of ways, had a rehabilitative effect in some way, change you and helped you to mature?

LEOPOLD: Well, I agree philosophically. But, in the first place, I think I had attained a considerable degree of 'rehabilitation' at the time that I had the opportunity of taking part in these activities.

Secondly, I've been given too much credit for these specific activities. They were orientated perhaps toward the good of society, but I can't claim credit for having indulged primarily for those reasons. The greatest bane of prison existence, to me at least, was the monotony.

Now I'd have sooner worked, and worked hard, than simply pacing the floor of the cell. In other words, it was a very selfish thing. It made it easier for me to do time.

I WAS SELFISH

Malaria was a somewhat special case. I think most of us brought up in this country, certainly myself, have a sense of patriotism.

Well, along came this marvelous opportunity to do something in the national war effort, because malaria was the number one military problem in the Pacific.

I was privileged to become a volunteer subject, to do laboratory work, to help in the experiments. Why wouldn't I embrace it? But don't you see that the motivation was selfish?

NEWMAN: In terms of your own rehabilitation, didn't it take you some years to feel the full impact of remorse? Do you relate this to your maturing as a person?

LEOPOLD: Yes, for some years I'm afraid there was no real remorse. I felt very sorry that I had been caught and was in prison. But remorse for whatever I had done didn't come for some years after I was imprisoned.

I think I began to grow up. And this again bears on the point that I brought out before that I don't believe prison has anything to do with it.

NEWMAN: If you hadn't been convicted and you hadn't had to spend all that time in prison, would you have committed any similar act?

LEOPOLD: Very definitely, I would not. I think had I not been apprehended, I would have led a very normal life.

NEWMAN: What constitutes a criminal?

LEOPOLD: This is one of the major points of confusion in penal thinking. A criminal is a person who has been convicted of a felony, period.

Laymen in general have a stereotype of "the criminal". Criminals vary as much one from the other as they do from people outside or as people outside vary one from another.

NO COMMON BOND

Consider a man who commits a murder because he finds a man in bed with his wife and shoots him. This was a crime of passion. What does he have in common with the man who makes his living by holding up people with a gun? Or the man who takes one drink too many and drives his car and kills somebody, he's a criminal too, but does he have anything in common with the bank robber, the rapist or the county treasurer who gets caught short and doesn't have the funds to turn over to his successor?

NEWMAN: Is it logical to place all these men in the same prison?

LEOPOLD: To me it is very illogical. If we are to do anything about preventing crime, understanding the causes of crime, we must divide crime into many sub-groups.

What we need is a great intensification of a movement that has been going on in the last few decades--of building many small prisons instead of one large prison.

Small prisons would make classification possible. It would be possible to keep in one institution men who are more or less alike psychologically who would be more or less likely to respond to the same type of therapy.

If you have a prison of 6000 men and 150 of them are really dangerous, then in order to run the prison at all, you must gear your security measures to these hardcore men. But isn't it silly to surround the man I mentioned a moment ago, the county treasurer, 62 years old, who was short on his accounts? Do we really need 40 - foot walls for him? Do we really need machine guns for him?

NEWMAN: What kind of treatment would you have for the different major types of criminals?

LEOPOLD: We must see what has caused him to be the hardened criminal he is today. He wasn't born that way. Instead of spending all our energy trying to punish, let's do something to remedy the conditions that made him a hardened criminal.

I don't think there is any point in throwing him in a cell for 10 years. If you keep him for 10 years, you'll have the same fellow 10 years older, that's all.

NEWMAN: Are there enough psychiatric and social work facilities in prisons?

LEOPOLD: No, of course there aren't. Improvement has been coming but slowly. In the typical large institution you may have a very fine psychiatric and social work sociological staff, but the work load is so enormous that the best anyone can hope for is a rather cursory examination.

With smaller institutions, we might save money in custodial personnel and safeguards. I think we should spend that money on our scientific staff.

NEWMAN: What percentage of offenders can be rehabilitated?

LEOPOLD: That's a question that can't be answered in our present state of knowledge. My opinion is that nearly everybody, with intensive enough therapy, could be rehabilitated.

Some people turn to crime because, with society organized as it is, they haven't had the preparation. They can't get a job, they aren't able to earn enough money to live in the way that our advertising campaigns lead

ONE'S AND TWO'S

I'm not so big — yet not so small
And never once had to crawl
I wear size eight — that's not to scorn!
It's a heavy load that they have borne.

They've taken me from coast to coast
Which many size twelves cannot boast!
These size eight have, day by day,
Carried me through many a fray—
One good kick right were it hurts,
And buddy, you can't be off much worse.
There only size eight
But they go a long, long way.

A man once laughed and called me "kid".
Now he's just an invalid
Another tried to do me in
And ended up with a broken shin.
They're only size eight
But they go a long, long way.

From Halifax to Hudson Bay
P'odding through the mud and clay.
From Montreal to Saskatoon
Walking — walking, from eight to noon.
From Port Arthur up to Prince George
Over prairie, hill, vale and gorge.
They're only size eight
But they go a long, long way.

'Tis nothing, yet that they have done
For me — my life has just begun.
'Tis a long, long way they've got to go,
"Where?" — You ask. I do not know.

But go they must, and go they will
And with each stride, aquiring skill.
When comes the time to put them by
'Till be the time for me to die
And when I do, I'll surely say,
"They're only size eight,
But they've gone a long, long, way.

BULLETIN

Nobody minds a man having a morning eye - opener and it's O. K. to have a bracer around 10 a.m. and a couple of drinks before lunch. And a few beers on a hot afternoon to keep a man healthy or at least happy, and, of course everyone drinks at a cocktail hour. And a man can't be criticized for having wine with his dinner, a liquor afterwards and a hi-ball or two during the evening - - - but this damn business of SIP, SIP, SIP, all day long HAS GOT TO STOP!!!

DESIDERATA

The Prophet Of Dune

Go placidly amid the noise and haste, and remember what peace there may be in silence. As far as possible, without surrender, be on good terms with all persons.

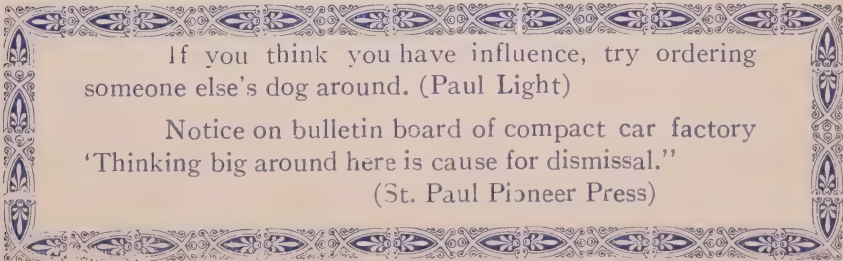
Speak your truth quietly and clearly; and listen to others, even the dull and ignorant; they too have their story. Avoid loud and aggressive persons, they are vexations to the spirit. If you compare yourself with others, you may become vain and bitter; for always there will be greater and lesser persons than yourself. Enjoy your achievements as well as your plans, keep interested in your own career, however humble; it is a real possession in the changing fortunes of time. Exercise caution in your business affairs; the world is full of trickery.

But let this not blind you to what virtue there is; many persons strive for high ideals; and everywhere life is full of heroism. Be yourself. Especially, do not feign affection. Neither be cynical about love; for

in the face of all aridity and disenchantment it is perennial as the grass. Take kindly the counsel of the years, gracefully surrendering the things of youth. Nurture strength of spirit to shield you in sudden misfortune.

But do not distress yourself with imaginings. Many fears are born of fatigue and loneliness. Beyond a wholesome discipline, be gentle with yourself. You are a child of the universe, no less than the trees and the stars; you have a right to be here. And whether or not it is clear to you no doubt the universe is unfolding as it should.

Therefore be at peace with God, whatever you conceive Him to be, and whatever your labors and aspirations, in the noisy confusion of life keep peace with your soul. With all its shame, drudgery and broken dreams, it is still a beautiful world. Be careful. Strive to be happy.
FOUND IN OLD SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH, BALTIMORE; DATE 1692.



If you think you have influence, try ordering someone else's dog around. (Paul Light)

Notice on bulletin board of compact car factory
'Thinking big around here is cause for dismissal.'
(St. Paul Pioneer Press)

Why A.A. in Prison

How many times do we hear the old song, "What is the point of A. A. in Prison? All the temptation is outside. It is on the street that you should have A. A. Why waste your time with it in here?"

Some of the A. A. guys get a little upset when this question is thrown at them by inmates or staff. But really, for the man who doesn't understand alcoholism, it is a very sensible question. Many people do not understand the disease of alcoholism because they have never been told about it, or because it is not a problem in their lives. To others it is a defence mechanism - for in finding out about alcoholism and its answer they may find a shoe that fits. Many people, even if they do have a drinking prob'em, have no trouble staying off the sauce in prison, it is when he gets outside that the trouble begins. Either way anybody has the right to ask a question and expect an answer.

If Alcoholism was purely and simply a Drinking Problem, we would not need A. A. in an institution or anywhere else, just the doing of time or going on the wagon would cure the problem but anybody who knows anyone with a drinking problem is well aware that no matter how long one has been off alcohol, or no matter how much he may not want to come back to prison, no matter how much he has lost as a result of his drinking, when he gets out on the street again, all the will power, promises and inner resolves do not seem to be able to sustain him in the business of staying off alcohol for long periods of time.

This would lead us to believe that alcohol is not just a Drinking Problem but a Living Problem. If Alcoholism was purely and simply a Bottle problem the alky would put the cork on the bottle, put the bottle on the shelf and the bottle would stay on the shelf. But for the person with an alcoholic problem, he will reach for the bottle again even with the knowledge that it will be the means of his losing the people he loves the most in the world and going back to prison. Therefore if any guy with the drinking problem is to stay off booze, he must find a way to live without the bottle that is comfortable and that will allow him to enjoy life. This is what the A. A. way of life allows the alcoholic to do.

Experience in prison all over the world has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that it is usually too late for the alcoholic to find an answer after he is released from prison. Therefore, it seems necessary that a person with a drinking problem leave prison with the beginning of an answer to their Living Problem.

A. A.

Experience has shown that three things will usually happen to an alcoholic who leaves prison without the beginnings of an answer in his life: 1) He will be released, things will go well, his family will take him back; he will get a job, he will get some money in his pocket and it seems that in the life of an alcoholic, good fortune is equally as good a reason to drink as bad fortune, so the alcoholic celebrates, picks up a glass and back to prison he comes.

2) The second man will be released without an answer, things are terrible in his life, nobody wants him, no job, no money - he has to drown his sorrows, he picks up a glass and he comes back.

3) The third guy leaves the prison without an answer and nothing much happens to him either good or bad. He becomes bored, picks up a glass and he comes back. This is not theory, this is living experience.

Therefore, if a person with an alcohol problem leaves any institution with an answer, he may never pick up that glass and return.

A.A. is not a bunch of religious fanatics. There is no connection between A.A. and organized religion. There is no worship, dogma or creed in A.A.

A.A. is not a temperance society. A.A. cares very slightly who drinks or how much they drink. That is their own personal business. And rightly so.

A.A. is nothing more or less than a recipe for living that allows the person with a drinking problem to live comfortably without alcohol, and to rejoin the human race with a little self-confidence and dignity.

WHY A.A. IN PRISON? Because A.A. just doesn't tell the guy with a booze problem how to quit drinking - it allows him to live comfortably without the necessity to drink.

A.A. IS A LIVING ANSWER TO A LIVING PROBLEM.

"DID YOU KNOW THAT A WORM JOINED THE ARMY?"

"NO, WHERE DID THEY PUT HIM?"

"IN THE APPLE CORE."

(C.J.O.B. Wpg.)

PLAY BALL

Cont. from page 30

That's it for ball right now and in closing let me express my sincere thanks to the Officials, the coaches, all the ball players and especially to the spectators who make our games worth while.

LAY-OUT

—

MISTAKE

From Page (10)

(LEOPOLD: Certainly it curtails the opportunity of a prisoners to co-mmit crimes. But for how long? The medium term of imprisonment is about three years. So, all right, a man commits crimes, you put him in prison. Won't he start committing crimes as soon as he's released?

You haven't done anything in the way of retraining or reorienting him to make it less likely that he will commit a crime the minute you let him go.

NEWMAN: What about the Biblical admonition ' 'an eye for an eye' 'that has been the touchstone of our system of justice and punishment?

LEOPOLD: I think this is something that society has outgrown or should have outgrown thousands of years ago. If we are willing to admit are that we simply trying to get even with the offender, fine. But this isn't going to cure anything.

NEWMAN: Well, isn't retaliation the human reaction?

LEOPOLD: It certainly is. I have nothing against it except when it's codified as a policy of society.

NEWMAN: As I understand it, during the period that you served time, you knew of perhaps a dozen men, out of all the hundreds and thousands, who were actually rehabilitated by their life in prison.

Cont. on page (11)

HOBBY CORNER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

Don't get discouraged - you're on your way now. Just think, many are written, but few are chosen - but ONE check is quite an incentive. And, it buys a lot of those needed stamps! There is a publication 'Writers Digest' that is very helpful to all writers, in that it offers suggestions for submitting to publishers and usually has articles pertaining to many phases the writer would be apt to come into contact with. Individual copies may be purchased, or it may be purchased as a subscription, thereby ensuring you of the latest developments each month in the writing field incidentally, assuming you purchased the "Writer's Market" book, any changes in addresses, editors, new fields for certain articles, dropouts of publications, new firms, can be found in the "Writer's Digest". It is quite a book to have coming in every month and have handy for reference. Not to make a nuisance of myself, but if you still have a dime left, I could use that coffee.

I'm telling you, this field of writing is more fun than a barrel of monkeys - and, everyone must know what fun there is in a barrel of them? "Sez you" "Yeah, sez me!" "Okeh, okeh, yah don't have to say, who in tarnation got us off on this track?" All foolishness aside, it isn't any wonder to me that so many people are entering the field of writing. One thing, there's certainly plenty of room for every one to give it a try. That great American Novel might just be lying in some idle corner of Joe Bloke's mind and doing nothing but collect dust. "Hey Joe, send it in - editors are championing at the proverbial bit in anticipation of receiving it."

Well, they're at their desks, anyway - and all the other readers who perform the menial tasks of perusing manuscripts. Yours could be the next one penciled and placed in the editor's basket. Who actually knows? Not I, for sure, but I'm pulling for you. So, Abyssinia in print!

Little Johnny (at his prayers)

"Dear Lord, I know I'm a bad little boy, and I do wish you would help me to do better, but if at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

PENAL EXCHANGE

BARDELL ADAMSON

THE HARBINGER (Hutchinson, Kansas)

Enjoyed your last issue especially "The Brotherhood of Convicts". We always look forward to receiving your publication. It's content is varied, format is excellent, and photos are good.

THE BRIDGE (Somers, Connecticut)

Your "Pen - Toons" artist is a real riot. Wish he was in our Shop! We are also interested in the "Halfway House Story" and will be weighing in for the final decision. Good luck!

PAAHAO PRESS (Honolulu, Hawaii)

Your latest issue was well received here. Your editorial was well written and true - true - true. There appears to be a lot of "extra" effort put into your publication. Keep up the good work.

THE MENTOR (South Walpole, Massachussets)

We just recently reviewed your January issue. 'Twenty are slain', and 'You Were Asking....' were especially well presented.

M. P. NEWS (Deer Lodge, Montana)

Your mag is always looked forward to. It contains a good var ety of interesting articles. Your "Striving for the Future" is very interesting as is your guest editorial, "The Prisoner's Wife".

PATHFINDER (Prince Albert Sask.)

"Inside looking Out" by Doug Bowman (former Prisoner) was quite interesting. 'Alderaan' in the same issue seems to be a good idea. Let's hope it catches on across the country.

PRESIDIO (Ft. Madison, Iowa)

Your March issue contained many interesting articles, but the photo's were faint and practically unrecognizable- a rare occurrence in your mag. 'Capital Capers' and 'Matter of Opinion' are well received.

ENCHANTED NEWS (Santa Fe, New Mexico)

Greeting to The Land of Enchantment. Your mag is great, format-excellent; photos- good; content- varied and informative; We wish ours was as good.

SATELLITE (Haney, B.C.)

Your latest issue was well filled, and the articles were well presented. Lets hope that by reading them and applying them to yourselves, many of you young chaps will save yourself the experience of 'doing a bit in the pen'

K.P. TELESCOPE (Kingston, Ontario)

Greetings to the best of Canadian Penal Press. The article 'Rehabilitation In An English Prison' certainly shows a difference between our system and theirs.

Fill In

*All the ageless Cronies in Grandpa's country store
Aimed streams of 'baccy juice at Grandpa's cuspidor,
Some efforts brought a ping, others a thud from the cud,
A feller just never know which stream would be a dud!*

*Woman is a miracle of divine contradictions, the two
pleasantest days of a woman are her marriage day and
the day of her funeral.*

*The happiest women, like nations, have no history - there is in every true
woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire, which beams and blazes in the dark-
ened house of adversity.*

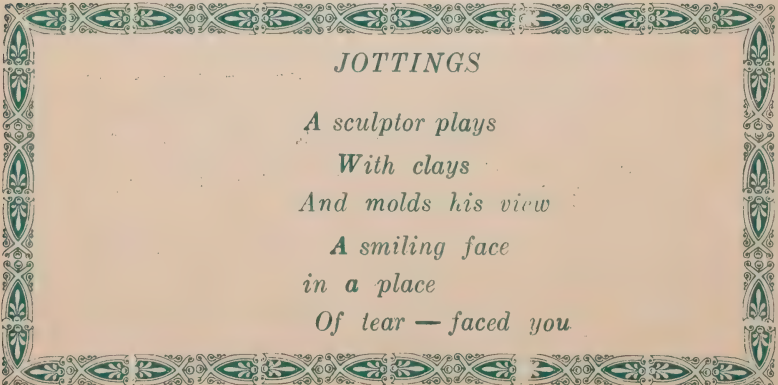
A.A. BANQUET

JOE B.

Take (12) fine full grown steps and see that you are thoroughly free from all old memories of bitterness, rancor, hate and jealousy. Cleanse yourself completely from clinging spite. Pick off the specks of pettiness and littleness. In short, see that you are free from all the past — be as fresh and clean as when you first came from the great storehouse of time. Cut these steps into many parts, they will keep. Don't attempt to take up all twelve steps at one time, (so many can spoil the entire lot this way,) but prepare them one day at a time as follows. Into each day put— (12) parts of faith, (11) of patience, (10) of courage, (9) of work, (8) of hope, (7) of fidelity, (6) of liberality, (5) of kindness, (4) of rest, (3) of prayer, (2) of meditation, and (1) well selected resolution.

If you have no conscientious objection, put in about two tps. of spirit — (oops ! sorry, let's make it soda water) a dash of fun, a pinch of play and a heaping cupful of good humor. Pour into the whole a love without measure, and mix with vim. Cook thoroughly with fervent heat. Garnish with a few smiles and a sprig of joy; then serve with quietness, unselfishness and cheerfulness.

An anniversary promise, is promised.



JOTTINGS

A sculptor plays

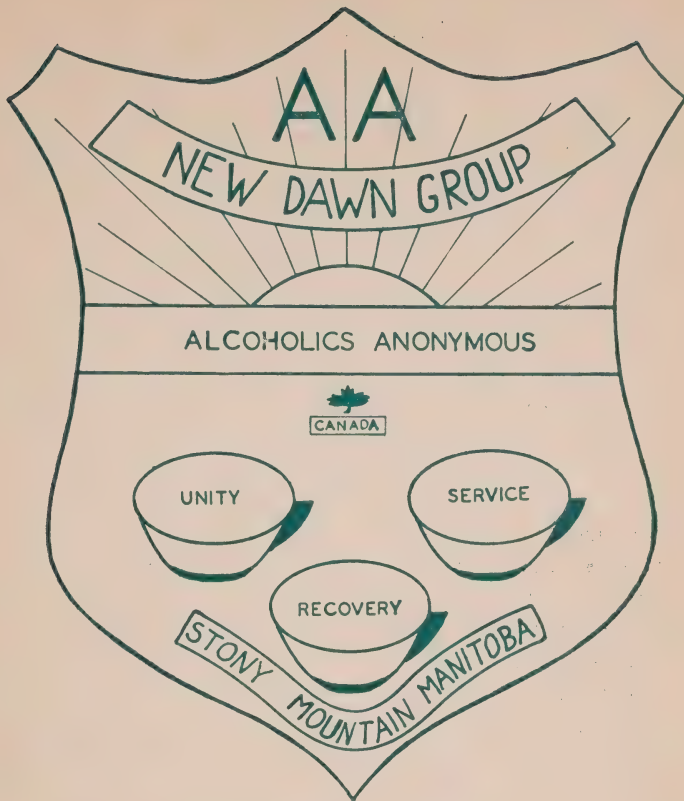
With clays

And molds his view

A smiling face

in a place

Of tear — faced you



The 15th. Annual A.A. Banquet was held, May 30-1965, I, along with two others from the Echoe's Staff were invited to this banquet. Through the day numerous men walked slowly to the microphone some were nervous, others indifferent, but one thing that stuck in my mind was the "sincerity" of each man that spoke. These men from all walks of life, from all over the continent, have one problem, which binds them as one ALCOHOLISM! It touched me at each one's frankness in admitting to one another, but mainly to themselves that they are hopelessly alone in attempting to combat this problem. But by the grace of God and the A. A. groups guidance they are able to put up a fight for SOBRIETY. Through each man's speech differed a few similar facts came to life. - Requirements for sobriety. (1) Enough self honesty to see ourselves the way we are. (2) Enough honesty to do something about it. (3) Accept ourselves the way we are - where we are, and what we do from there. (4) If there is a fault it is mine. I hope that these sincere men find and keep their goal, with the help of A. A. and of — GOD, they can return to society, without fear of ALCOHOLISM !!

Library Corner

We have in our library approximately 6000 books. These are both fiction and non-fiction. The non-fiction are lettered and numbered. Each letter representing different series as follows:

K - Science; M - Political Writings; N - Psychology; P - Poetry and Plays; Q - Biographies; R - History; T - Travel; W - War; Z - Humor and Sports. Fiction is given a straight number, which goes from 1 - to - 3850.

The library has two standards of reading. One is 'Select Reading' and the other is 'Regular'. The Select reading has about 1500 books in this section. These are kept in more rigid record of loans than the regular issue. The select cards are kept on double file with a time limit of two weekends allowed. Each book in the 'Select' reading are marked on the card for each book and then entered in a record book, which has the man's name and cell location. Each man is responsible to see the book is returned in the same good condition in which it is sent to him. The total select reading books sent out per day are approximately 30-35. The regular reading books average per day is between 40 to 50 books.

The total select reading sent out for April 1965 is 513, May 522. Giving a grand total 1035. The number of non-fiction books for the same period was; in April 597 for May 424. Total fiction books for April, 1658, for May, 767.

The book recommended for the month is by Vance Packard entitled, "The Status Seekers." In this book Vance Packard focuses the penetrating beam of his research and analysis on the most complex, least understood aspect of the national scene -- the status and class structure of our society.

This is an area in which everyone has opinion and prejudices but few facts. After an intensive investigation and numerous interviews, plus on-the-spot checks in key areas throughout the country; Vance Packard tells his facts and findings in this book.

He claims there are indeed classes and class lines, but they are more subtle than you imagine. The car you drive, the church you attend, where you do your banking, where you went to school, your choice of words, the painting you enjoy, the political party you support - all loom increasingly as symbols of your place in society, and label and fix you on a certain rung of the social ladder.

Vance Packard paints the national portrait of the American way of life and enables us to discover where a man is likely to go, and where in any society's "covert dicta", he is not likely to go.

"To me this is a clean and skillful job of bisecting the anatomy of class and educational differences in American as well as Canadian civilization..... When we look at ourselves in this mirror, we are not likely to admire what we see."



DAPPER DAN



Dapper Danny desperately dodged detectives demanding Danny's detention.

Discreetly Danny deployed decoys. Dannys detectives downheartedly derided Danny's defensive demonstrations.

Determined detectives deputized dogs - - dramatically declaring Danny's downfall, delineating definite decisive defeat.

Deducing dedicated dogs despised desperadoes; Danny debated dashing downtown. Disclaiming downtown. Danny decided detouring detective dogs. Deviously Danny dispersed delightful dietetic delicacies dogs deliciously devour.

Distracted, deputized dogs devoured Danny's drugged delicacies. Detectives discovered Danny's diversive duplicity.

Deputized dogs dejectedly declined detectives dictates, deciding Danny's delicacies defied desultory disorientated dashing.

Despondent, detectives debarked dragging dogs, dreaming drugged dreams.

Danny discovered defecting decidedly disenchanting. Dodging detectives, dodging, - - diseased, dispirited, Danny disgustedly domineered donkey.

Detectives discover donkey's disappearance. Detectives discovered Danny driving donkey.

Discomfited, Danny demanded detectives detain donkey. Disclaiming donkey knapped Dapper Dan, detectives dragged Danny downtown describing Danny's dozen devilish deeds.

Danny disclaimed Donkey deal - - declining, donkey devised defection, depositing Danny daintily donkeyward - - -

L I F E

Cry low, Sing high;
Clap hands, Sigh a sigh;

Lost, Stumble;
Hope, Mumble;

Dark, Light;
Peace, Fight;

Poor, Rich;
Last Ditch;

Sleep, Play;
Swear, Pray;

Politician, Boors;
Desert, Moors:

Taxes, Bills;
Pockets, Empty Tills;

Bell, Horn;
Death, New Born;

Sunshine, Rain;
Marks, Stains;

Painting, Pictures;
School, Lectures:

Work, Rest;
Experiment, Test;

Eat, Smoke;
Prod, Poke;

Planes, Cars;
Booze, Bars;

Aches, Pains;
Fallouts, Strains:

Love, Hate;
Crooked, Straight;

Bombs, Guns;
Daughters, Sons;

Heaven, Hell; It's

What

We

Live In!

PLAY BALL

The 1965 Stony Mountain Fast-ball League is in full progress. Every evening of the week Monday through Friday you will overhear such phrases as :He was out! No he was safe or it was a real tough call to make. You will see long fly balls snagged by outfielders or you may see a fielder breaking the records of sprinters in an endeavor to retrieve lost or fumbled balls. You will hear harasing of game officials and heckling of the starting hurlers. There are no Babe Ruths, Lou Geherigs; Joe Dimaggio's or Ty Cobbs in our leagues as yet, however there is one in common that is shared. The desire to play ball. This is a must for any league. I am pleased and proud to report that this is a controlling factor in our leagues. The Umpires deserve an enormous amount of credit for their undying efforts in officiating league games. To give up portions of their recreation such as TV, movies, bridge games and the like is a sure sign that their interest in fast-ball is no small degree. Our compliments and deep thanks to all concerned.

The general makeup of the League consists of four "A" League Teams, the Pirates, Atomics, Misfits, and Tip Tops. The coaches of these teams selects players once a week to strengthen their respective clubs. These plays are selected from their "B" League Farm System and from the pool players which is made up of new arrivals. They

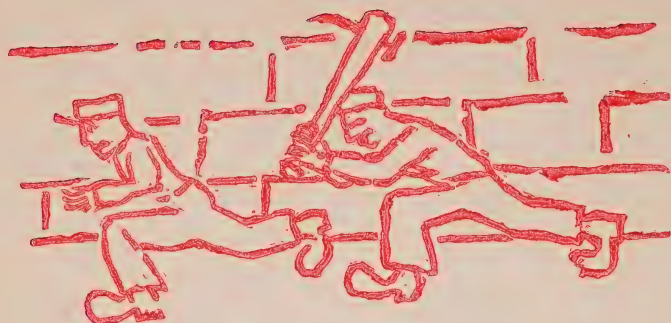
are chosen on a fair and equal basis. All players are considered at one time or another and the results of the Team Standing at present is an indication of sound judgement by the Four "A" League Coaches.

1st. Place Misfits, Atomics, Pirates and Tip Tops are all tied up for second place.

"B" League is composed of four teams, The Birds, Crows, Hornets and believe it or not the F.B.I. These clubs are the farm team of the 'A' League and players will be drafted on their merits and ability. As of this writing the F.B.I. is in first place with the Birds, Crows and Hornets following close in that order. With proper management and desire I am sure these clubs will be involved in a thrilling race to the finish.

Our All Star Team is really blessed this year. This club knows ball and plays ball the way it should be played and gives every game they play their utmost in sportsmanship and ability. These players are chosen by the coaches strictly on their merits. Their coaches give these boys their undivided attention and co-operation. The result of team play against the outside teams such as Stonewall, Winnipeg Softball League is in our favor to date and it is hoped that by the seasons end we will be right up on the top of the league. Keep up the good hard work and victory will be your crowning achievement.

CONT. Page 20



I Hear he's the new UMPIRE!



I think he's trying to tell us something!



DRAMA CLUB



For the second time the Stony Mountain Drama Club has not failed to entertain the men of this institution, with three laughter filled plays. We, through the members of the Drama Club are eternally grateful for the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Maurer, and Miss Neild of the Manitoba Drama League for their valued assistance in helping to put on these plays.

The first play, "The Marriage Proposal" was about love and courtship among the bourgeois farmer class of Russia before the Revolution. Lomov superbly played by Charles Tolton, was the main character. He went through the part with finesse, acting as though he actually had all the imaginary ills and diseases of the heart. He comes to woo Natalia, who is played by David Smith with rare ability. He put on a fine display of character portrayal, which show us the strong-minded, bad tempered qualities of Natalia. Then comes Stephen Stepanovitch, a none-to-honest farmer politician, played by Peter O. Through the aid of makeup, he looked the part he acted to a tee. The courtship progressed through the play, not with love and kisses, but with the quarrels and curses to a tumultuous conclusion.

The director, Mr. Turner, patiently brought out the fine performance of the individual actors, and the prompters, who although they are not seen, deserve to be mentioned

The second play was "The Last of the Whiskey Traders," a play acted by three men, Sam played by Red Houston, Kamoose played by Tony Holowaty and Jeff played by "Stretch" Gorrell. This play is about a grizzled old trader Kamoose who has a load of whiskey to take up to the Indians of Canada from their starting point at Fort Benton, Montana. Kamoose's partner Sam doesn't want to go on this trip so he tells Kamoose. This is all right with Kamoose so Sam stays in town. Jeff comes on the scene and asks for a job. Kamoose takes him on and they load the wagon. Jeff wants to know about Trader's Whiskey and is offered a taste. He takes a drink and chokes on it. When the wagon is loaded, Kamoose suggests that they should have a drink before starting, but before they enter the saloon he asks Jeff if he is old enough to drink because he doesn't want to break the law. Director of this play was Miss Neild.

The third play, "*Rory Aforesaid*" is about a rapskallion of a shepherd in the employ of Mr. MacCallum. Rory has been stealing his employers sheep in order to make, sheep's-head broth, which he shares with two widow women. He is finally caught and suit is filed, but to no avail.

Mr. MacCallum, played by Adam Johnston enters the court and shows the writ, with an officious air, to Mr. MacConnachie, the court officer, played by Ron Ducharme, then goes through the ritual of familiarizing himself with the court room as his lawyer has not shown up. Then enters Rory MacColl, played by G. Plowman, he greets the Court Officer and Mr. MacCallum, who rebuffs him. Mr. MacIntosh, Rory's lawyer, played by Frank Smith enters and complains about the substitute robe he must use. He then is accused of making off with a bolt of tweed from Mr. MacCallum's shop in Ardnish. The Sheriff comes in, played by John DesRosiers. He is a brisk man, preoccupied with a golf game he is to play and for which he is late. The drama continues when Mrs. MacLean, a Crofter woman of dubious repute, played by Gordon Gunn, all but sinks Rory, who is sitting in the crowd with his well-wishers. When it is Mr. MacCallum's turn in the witness box, he tells about the demise of his sheep and how he saw Rory kill the sheep in question, getting balled up with the entering of the tweed that was said to be taken by Mr. MacIntosh. Finally, Rory takes the stand and goes through an act where he says nothing but Meh! like a sheep which his lawyer has told him to do. The court is finally over with the ruling for the defendant, and after the congratulations of the crowd Mr. MacIntosh presents Rory with a bill upon which Rory continues his act and Meh! at his lawyer like a sheep, not wanting to pay the bill.

This play was directed by Mrs. Maurer and the crowd was composed of members of the drama group, who we shall hear from in future plays. The prompters were: for *The Marriage Proposal*, Adamson . . . for *The Last of the Whiskey Traders*, Mr. Turner and for, *Rory Aforesaid*, W.W. Steeves



Ben Franklin said: "If you would keep your secret from an enemy, don't tell it to a friend."

them to want to live. Well, one way to help increase wage potential is education. Here is an ideal opportunity to get them the education that they missed earlier.

NEWMAN: What changes would you make in maintaining custody of this type of offender? Would you permit him to take a holiday from prison every now and then, or to go out and work?

LEOPOLD: Certainly, temporary passes with one's family works in certain other situations and other jurisdictions. In many countries this is routine. I see no reason why this shouldn't be done. It's done with the insane. The same thing can be done with a large portion of our convicted criminals, but I don't think the public would be satisfied because the underlying motive that moves most people is still retaliation. A man hasn't been sufficiently punished.

We must agree among ourselves just what we expect our prisons to do. I think there is only one reason, for prison and that is to rehabilitate.

We must have a complete change of attitude in our penal philosophy, our judges, our penal and prison administrators. Eliminate all the severe regulations that apparently have no purpose except to humiliate the prisoner. We must ideally have a program where every single step is geared to rehabilitation, to reconditioning.

NEWMAN: What are your feelings about capital punishment.

LEOPOLD: I'm very strongly against it. It puts society on the same moral level as the murderer. And it isn't enforced evenly. It's always the poor, the underprivileged, very often people of minority racial groups or whose crimes happen to get great publicity in the news media, who are singled out.

There is only one defensible purpose for penal sanctions, and that is the rehabilitation of the offender. You can't rehabilitate anybody by killing him. As to the deterrent effect, it is nil. Nobody who is about to commit a crime thinks he is going to be caught. Life imprisonment is just as effective in preventing further crimes by this person.

I agree that if we had wholesale, ruthless extermination of, say, repeated offenders, and carried this out systematically, that over a period of years, we would probably reduce the amount of crime in the country.

NEWMAN: But is the public conscience such that it would permit this?

LEOPOLD: It would simply brutalize society.

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He who understands
you is greater kin to you
than your own brother.



